



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

PORTUGAL.

*Plague at Oporto.*

LISBON, *September 25, 1899.*

SIR: I take the liberty of forwarding another series of sanitary bulletins from September 16 to September 22, 1899, both dates included, relating to the plague in Oporto.

In my dispatch No. 141 I send bulletins up to September 15 included. [The bulletins referred to report 7 new cases and 1 death from plague.]

Respectfully, yours,

J. H. THIERIOT,  
*Chargé d'Affaires.*

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

RUSSIA.

*Device to prevent rats coming ashore from ships.*

[*From advance sheets consular reports No. 549.*]

Consul Heenan writes from Odessa, August 28, 1899:

I saw the other day a curious device attached to the mooring rope or cable of a steamer which was loading at this port. The cable was run through a piece of iron pipe about a foot in length, and welded on the end of the pipe was a flange or funnel which looked like the end of a trumpet, with the wide end facing the ship. The iron pipe was stuffed with oakum, to prevent it from slipping and also to prevent rats from passing through it. This novel construction was quite close to the ship. On inquiring what purpose this device served, I was informed that the Russian authorities furnished these appliances and obliged all ships to use them whenever they came from a port infected with the plague, in order to prevent the rats on the ship from coming on shore. It is generally conceded that the plague has been carried and spread by rats which have left ships coming from infected ports. It is known that rats make use of the cable to come on shore, and this iron pipe with its funnel-shaped arrangement was employed to prevent such visits, if possible. These devices are attached to each cable by which the ship is moored. In addition to this precaution, the master of the ship is obliged to take down his loading stages every night and erect them again the following morning, in order to prevent the rats from coming on shore during the night. I do not know whether this device is known to our sanitary authorities, and I send this description of it in the hope that it may be of service.

TURKEY.

*Plague at Bassorah.*

The United States consul at Bagdad reports by cablegram as follows: BAGDAD, *October 16, 1899.*—Plague, Bassorah—*United States Consul.*

URUGUAY.

*Quarantine regulations at Montevideo against plague.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy of a dispatch from the United States minister to Uruguay forwarding copy of the quarantine regula-

tions adopted at the Port of Montevideo to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague.

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID J. HILL,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, *August 28, 1899.*

SIR: Inclosed herewith I send you the regulations adopted by the health authorities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to protect those cities from the invasion of the bubonic plague.

Respectfully, yours,  
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM R. FINCH.

[Inclosure.]

*Sanitary measures against bubonic plague.*

[Regulation adopted by the council of hygiene.]

The following are the regulations just adopted by the council of hygiene to protect Montevideo from invasion by the bubonic plague:

MONTEVIDEO, *August 26, 1899.*

The epidemic development of the bubonic plague having been proved in the city of Oporto, the national council of hygiene in use of the faculties conferred on it by article 3 of the law of October 31, 1895, in conformity with the sanitary council celebrated with the Argentine department of hygiene, and with superior authorization, resolves:

Article I. The port of Oporto is declared infected, and all the other ports of Portugal, including those of Maderia and the Azore Islands, and of those countries which do not sufficiently protect themselves, are declared suspected.

Art. II. Vessels proceeding from the said ports which bring a sanitary inspector and have a clean bill of health shall be disinfected and given free pratique. The passengers shall land at Flores Island Lazaret, where they shall be detained for the time necessary for the disinfection of their luggage.

Art. III. Vessels proceeding from suspected ports without a sanitary inspector and with a clean bill of health shall be submitted to sanitary observation for five days, or for ten days if from infected ports. In both cases the corresponding disinfections shall be performed.

Art. IV. Vessels that have had one or more suspected cases of bubonic plague fifteen days before arriving at this port shall undergo ten days' observation.

Art. V. Vessels that have had one or more suspected or proven cases of bubonic plague within fifteen days before their arrival shall undergo fifteen days' observation. In both cases the observation of the passengers shall count from the termination of the disinfection of their luggage.

Art. VI. The cargo shall be classified according to its procedure(?) that from suspected or infected ports being submitted to disinfection, and the rest given free pratique.

Art. VII. Correspondence from infected ports shall be submitted to disinfection, but that from suspected ports shall be landed without this formality.

Art. VIII. The council of hygiene shall telegraph to the Argentine authorities the result of the medical inspection practiced at Flores Island on vessels arriving from suspected or infected ports.

Art. IX. The Argentine sanitary authorities shall make a similar communication to those of Uruguay.

Art. X. No vessel shall be rejected from Uruguayan ports.

Art. XI. In case the bubonic plague appears in epidemic form on board any vessel, the Uruguayan and Argentine authorities shall agree on the corresponding measures.

Art. XII. The treatment indicated above may be modified by agreement with the Argentine authorities according to the progress of the epidemic.

Art. XIII. The present regulations shall come into force from this date.

Art. XIV. Publish for general knowledge.

JOAQUIN CANABAL,  
*President.*  
GABRIEL HONORE,  
*Secretary.*